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Montreal, January 30, 1902.

McGILL OUTLOOK

Vol. IV. No. 12.

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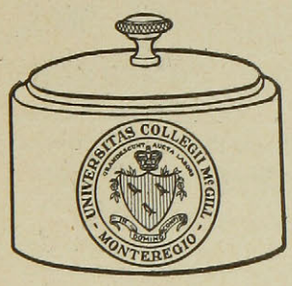

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Editorial.

All the arrangements for the Science Dance to-morrow night have been made, and everything points to a perfect success. The sale of tickets has been large, but if any who wish them have not yet secured them, they will do well to secure them at once, as positively no money will be taken at the door during the evening. It is to be hoped that every man in Science will turn out and each strive to see that their guests are having as good a time as possible.

We would refer every man who has any designs on football honours during the coming season to read carefully the revised "Burnside Rules" published in another column of this paper. One of the first qualifications of a successful player is to know the rules of the game so thoroughly that they will be second nature to him, and thus run no risk of being penalized through ignorance of the principles. The rules published have been revised in many important particulars, and, as the Committee think, in the best interests of the game, and we publish them at this time at the request of the McG. A. A. A., so that there may be no plea of ignorance when the time comes for employing them.

We direct the attention of our readers to an article on "Technical Education," which appears in another column. The writer seems to have touched the right chord in speaking on this subject, and it is the idea that we all must accept if we wish to hold our own in the onward movement of the twentieth century. We would like to see matters of this nature discussed more fully, and invite all with views to air to make free with the columns of their College paper.

Contributions.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The civilized world of to-day is carefully nurturing the civilized world of to-morrow by giving youth every advantage that modern skill can afford along educational lines.

There has arisen of late a demand for men trained in the theory and practice of manufactures and commercial productions, men who can take an interest in all that stirs and influences the outside world, and above all men who have executive ability and are able to carry out their own conceptions. This demand cannot at present be supplied; and as a natural sequence the manufacture of the lacking quantity has been begun in earnest. Technical schools have sprung up everywhere, and the youths of the age are being taught the why and the wherefore of phenomena that to date have been dealt with by rule of thumb, the result of experience.

It is the duty of those placed at the head of these science schools and also of their boards of governors to see to it that the courses which they lay down give the students that training which will be the most useful to them in later life. Lawyers, ministers and doctors, as a general rule, take their College course before they begin their professional studies. This forms a happy combination, but it could not be used by the engineer whose chief chance of success lies in his being able to "get at it young," and at the same time have a thorough preparatory training to back him up.

A College education is undertaken as a preparation for a career of usefulness, embodying the ability to meet the requirements of manhood and citizenship; unless the student is trained along lines which tend to broaden his mind, bringing him face to face with the problems of the day, a most important power within him remains and is more than likely to remain undeveloped. A man may be able to deduce the most difficult mathematical problems, make neat quickly executed drawings, maps, and other forms of handicraft; he may even understand thoroughly every detail of his particular branch of study, and yet if he lacks familiarity with the fundamental laws which govern the practical world, he lacks the link which might lift him to success.

McGill University may justly boast of her Science school, for its equipment and teaching staff is hard to beat. Money and thought are fast refining our Engineering department into such a state of perfection that ere long it will be considered a disgrace for a graduate of her halls to be anything less than a brilliant success. It is necessary to call attention to the fact that, although McGill is making rapid strides along paths which are in a purely professional direction, yet she is overlooking this fact, that the training she is now giving her students is making useful tools and not prime movers of them. Man increases his chance of success in every walk of life by becoming familiar with general commercial and political affairs, by studying finance and other matters which tend to the development of his country; by so doing he will live abreast of the times and build on a broad and solid foundation.

There is a growing demand for men who can take large views of life, who have properly and nobly trained minds, and above all men of character. These men must at some period of their existence undergo a thorough training, and that can be had best while they are still undergraduates. I look forward to the day when one of the chief courses (and not an elective) on the calendar of Faculty of Applied Science will have as its chief object the training of students in the laws and progress of the practical world. Such a course might consist of a study of economics, manufactures, commercial law; labour questions might be discussed, socialistic questions studied and a general knowledge gained of the rules and procedures which govern the world at large. As a result of such study the student would have a truer perspective and at the same time be able to recognize details which would otherwise remain unnoticed by one whose attention had not been previously called to them.

In conclusion I may fittingly quote from a great educationalist who says, referring to the danger of narrowness in College life:—"It is a too profound and exclusive introversion that we deprecate; and it is a wholesome dilution of College world devotion and its admixture with an interest in the affairs of the greater outside world that for the sake of the students, future success we advocate.

AT THE SIGN OF THE PEN.

"Therefore, am I still
A lover of the meadows and the woods
And mountains."

—*Wordsworth.*

To have a keen appreciation and a love of Nature is perhaps one of the surest evidences of culture, of culture that is genuine and innate. The hall-mark of its genuineness is its sincerity, its self-sufficiency and its expression

in one's life. The true Nature-lover, and he who has simply a veneer for occasional use, are distinguished. Some have an inborn love of Nature; some acquire it; many affect it. Yet, after all, man is part and parcel of Nature, and happy is he who can commune with her in all her moods, ordering his life according to her precepts. It was believed by the philosophers that life was best lived in this way, and Sir Thomas More writes of the Utopians: "They define virtue to be life ordered according to Nature, and that we be hereunto ordained of God."

* * * * *

What primitive man could not understand, appeared to him awesome and unintelligible, was set down as supernatural as a god. The earthquake or volcano that brought destruction and death and the sun that warmed the earth and gave light to man were both worshipped. But the one was regarded with very terror as a fierce and avenging god, and was propitiated with sacrifices; the other was worshipped as a glorious and beneficent being—as the power of good in dread conflict with the power of evil. One might almost say that from such natural manifestations man conceived something of his ideas of right and wrong. Nothing would be more logical than for him to consider that which harmed him as evil, that which benefited him and made him happy as good. And, by a transference of ideas, this would come to be applied to moral motives.

As Carlyle says in reference to primitive religious ideas: "Worship is transcendent wonder," and we think of early man rather as building up a mythology, stern and rugged, or beneficent and ideal, according to his environment, than as a lover and worshipper of Nature for its own sake.

* * * * *

To hie away from the roar of the great city and the inexorable pressure of its life, and to end the journey beside some peaceful lake cradled among primeval hills and forests, is a pleasure indeed. One cannot help but feel a thrill of freedom and of exultation in coming thus into touch with Nature in her wild simplicity.

As one reclines upon her bosom to rest, the "intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven" stretched out as a canopy over all, the air heavy with the fresh odor of the pines and rustling with the undefined and suggestive voices of the night and pervading-all, the rhythmic ripple of the wavelets on the shore—the senses grow more acute, the ear is flooded with pulsations unperceived before, and, at last, a sense of perfect peace—the overflow—and all-pervading harmony suffuses the whole being, and we are in oblivion.

* * * * *

We are often reminded of the inscription on the temple of Isis, quoted by Richter, in speaking of Nature:

"I am whatsoever is—whatsoever has been—whatsoever shall be, and the veil which is over my countenance no mortal hand has ever lifted."

THE GREAT MOTHER—NATURE.

An infinite Time and Space surrounds
And binds the universe together;
While on the confines of the earth
Man stands amazed and confused—
Bewildered by Infinity—
And seeks to draw aside the veil,
Which, only drawn aside, would yield
The secret of the universe,
And Nature's ultimatum there concealed.

—*Acus.*

TO EUROPE ON A CATTLE SHIP.

Part III.—(Concluded.)

Early next morning we headed out for Liverpool.

We were fortunate in having good weather for several days, the sea continuing in its normal condition.

One morning, however, about daylight we were suddenly awakened by Jimmy's shrill voice in our ears aided by some lively shaking to make the awakening more complete. We knew something wasn't just right, for the ship was rolling and pitching heavily, while the bawling of the cattle combined with the noise of the sea tended to produce within us a feeling akin to alarm.

On hurrying up on deck we found heavy seas breaking over the deck, flooding everything.

Part of the superstructure had broken down and cattle were loose or sprawling helplessly against their stalls. Slim Jim and the Englishman stuck their heads cautiously above the deck, but, with a look of the most abject misery, they disappeared again to their nest in the hay.

We managed to get the weaker stalls lashed and braced to prevent further trouble.

The storm blew off in the course of the day and the sea gradually became steadier.

On looking over the damage done it was found that several cattle were so severely injured that they had to be killed and dropped overboard.

We were sorry to see so much good steak thrown away, as our bill of fare was becoming rather monotonous.

The scent of roast beef and steak coming from the scullery was altogether too tempting.

We determined to improve our diet in spite of the chief steward's orders, and so formed a plan for that purpose. The chief engineer and cook's assistant entered heartily into the scheme.

We tipped the cook and he agreed to pass us some of whatever was cooked for the officers, provided we could keep the steward out of sight.

This was done by the chief engineer, who, knowing the steward's weakness for argument, managed to lure him off at the right time while we smuggled a dinner to our cabin.

Sometimes disastrous results attended our efforts. The steward would accidently or suspiciously come around unexpectedly, and, though warned by the sentry's signal, a greasy steak would have to be quickly jammed under one's coat.

These incidents, however, only added interest to the trip and afforded us a little mental exercise so necessary on board a cattle ship. Things went along in the ordinary course of an ocean voyage for the rest of the trip.

About the ninth day out we sighted the coast of Ireland. With our first sight of land there was reawakened within us the enthusiasm so long dormant, and, as we passed along quite close, one felt an eager temptation to get out and run for it. One always has that feeling after a long voyage.

Another day passed before we passed up the harbour to Liverpool and had our first view of the greatest shipping port in the world.

With a few delays to tax our patience we were finally put ashore, having taken leave of our fellow-voyagers in an eventful trip, to commence our tour through a most interesting country. H. D.

Societies.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary held its first debate since Xmas on Friday, Jan. 24. As both President and Vice-President were engaged in the contest, J. DeWitt, B.A., Law '04, was appointed to the chair.

Home Rule was the disputed question. Resolved, that the British Government should grant Home Rule to Ireland.

V. L. Plant, Arts '02, wished the audience to understand that a man can be both loyal to his country and recognize the mistakes of its government. Therefore, he did not hesitate to brand the conduct of the Westminster Parliament during the last century as criminal.

What right had any people, any country, to refuse self-government to Ireland whose inhabitants have been clamouring, for long years, after the management of their own affairs? Even the English nation had been forced to recognise the justice of Ireland's cause and had given its consent to Home Rule when the Lords with characteristic blindness refused to pass Gladstone's Bill.

He denied that Ireland was anti-British. The present policy of obstruction was necessary to force the attention of Britain upon the woes of Ireland, and as soon as England made the necessary concessions then she would have no more loyal subjects than those from the Emerald Isle.

Milton Jack, Arts '02, thought that his opponent had wasted his eloquence in sentiment. The political necessities of the case had to be investigated and Home Rule to Ireland meant the disintegration of the British Empire. And if you granted Home Rule to Ireland, why not do the same to Scotland, to Wales? But the Irish, once they got Home Rule, would agitate for complete independence. Mr. Jack quoted voluminously from Dicey in support of his assertions and drew a sombre picture of the loss of prestige, of the disintegration and anarchy that the Empire would suffer did Ireland gain Home Rule.

Chauncey Adams, '02, denied Great Britain the right to regulate the internal business of Ireland. What would a Canadian think if he had to ask the Parliament at Westminster permission to build a railway from Montreal to Kingston, or to erect a post-office? It was absurd to think that English deputies could legislate properly for Ireland; not only that, but they cannot legislate at all on account of the tremendous overburdening of the House, which postpones bills year after year and is obliged to apply the closure, and more often than is healthy. The Irish are accused of being too young to govern themselves—what childishness! Give them a chance and the sense of responsibility shall soon sober them.

W. C. Munn, '02, treated the matter historically. Ireland had had Home Rule in the XVIIIth century and the whole country had been in anarchy. Therefore the central government had been compelled to interfere. By the union Ireland had entered a phase of prosperity never previously enjoyed. The only

irritating question now was the Land Question, which could not be satisfactorily settled by Home Rule, as a Dublin Parliament would simply turn out the landlords without any compensation.

G. C. P. Couture, '03, denied the contention of the previous speaker, that Ireland had ever enjoyed Home Rule. The Dublin Parliament before the Union had not had the smallest particle of representation in it; it was run by Ulsterites and even they had to be bribed right and left before the Union could be passed. Home Rule didn't mean separation any more than did the Constitution granted to Canada in 1841 tend to alienate Canada from England. Federalism is daily becoming the recognized bond of union between the several parts of a vast Empire. If Canada and the United States and Australia had grown prosperous and contented under Home Rule, why shouldn't Ireland?

E. Edwards, '05, and J. Jenkins, '05, supported respectively the negative and the affirmative.

The leaders summed up, and the assembly voted solidly for Home Rule, one voice dissenting.

Friday, Jan. 31.—The Society will discuss Imperial Federation, Dr. Walter acting as critic.

Historical Society.

The regular meeting of the Hitorical Society was held on Thursday January the 23rd, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. An interesting programme was provided. Mr. W. C. Munn, Arts 1902, aead an essay on Poland, and Mr. A: R. Lockhart, Arts 1903, one on the Balkan States both papers dealing with the Siavic question. An interesting discussion then took place, in the course of which many new facts in connection with the subject of the evening were brought to light. The meeting them adjourned to partake of refreshments and enjoy a social time.

Medical Society.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the McGill Medical Society was held last night in the medical building, when the following interesting programme was presented: Mr. E. B Eastman, '02, read a paper on "The Historical Aspect of Typhoid Fever." Mr. R. Elder, B. A., '03, read one on "The Progress in the Study of Anatomy in the Last Century." Mr. V. L. Miller, B. A., '04, "The Ancestry of the Tissues as regards Form and Function," and Mr. E. H. Henderson, B. A., '05, closed the programme with a paper on "Elementary Biology.— Its Value in a Medical Training."

Applied Science Society.

The meeting of the Applied Science Society was held in the Assembly hall of the Society of Civil Engineers last evening. The subject, "The Construction of the Trent Canal," was handled in a very interesting manner by Mr. R. B. Rogers, chief engineer of the work. He illustrated his lecture by a number of views of the work and gave us a very clear idea of how this class of work is carried on. At the close of the meeting a very hearty vote of thanks was moved and unanimously carried.

Delta Sigma.

As the result of a most elaborate poster announcing that Mr. Mott would lecture on "People I have met and Places I have seen," the Common Room was filled on Monday afternoon with members and friends of the Δ Σ. After a very enthusiastic welcome from his audience, Mr. Mott gave us a few reminiscences of his earlier days. He reminded us that very few of his hearers had seen William IV., whom he remembered well. Mr. Mott heard the great speakers of the Chartist movement. He heard Charles Dickens read his "Christmas Carol and lecture on Little Paul Dombey." He heard Thackeray give his lectures on the four Georges and on the English Humorists. He was in France after the troubles of '48. He often saw and heard Louis Kossuth. He was a friend of Thomas Hood and of Eliza Cook, who was the godmother of his brother's wife. It would be impossible to try to write down all the famous people and places Mr. Mott mentioned, but we give these few of the most famous. When the applause had subsided a little a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Mott, and then all crowded about the lecturer's table to speak to Mr. Mott and see some valuable and curious things he had brought with him to illustrate his lecture. Altogether, it was one of the most enjoyable meetings the Δ Σ has had this year, and we hope to have Mr. Mott with us soon again.

There was an exciting impromptu debate for the faithful few who, in spite of the rival attractions of the rink, turned up at Δ Σ this week. The subject was "Recollect that books are more satisfactory friends than people." Miss Wisdom, '03, summed up for the affirmative, Miss Idler, '05, for the negative, which was declared victorious by popular vote.

Y. M. C. A.

The attendance at the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Association in the Redpath Museum continues to increase, showing that it was a wise move to go into a larger meeting hall.

The meeting of Sunday last was addresed by Rev. H. Pedley, the second of his series on the subject of "Amusements." Mr. Pedley divided amusements into three classes, the legitimate, the doubtful and the spurious. He showed that all nature was imbued with the desire for amusement, and that such a demand of one's nature should be gratified. He sounded a warning against over-indulgence in sport, claiming that it was a proof of a strong man if he could draw the line at the proper place between pleasure and work.

Amusements which ministered only to man's home nature should be cut out.

While there was much that was harmful associated with many amusements, we should cu off the harmful part and retain anything which would help us in developing our powers. One's decision in the matter of amusements depended entirely upon the man's view of life. If the purpose of life was purely for pleasure then there could be no disagreement with any form of amusement, but if a man had a purpose in life, of developing powers that he might use them to the very best advantage for God and his fellow-man, then the subject demanded attention.

To such a one the dangers of amusements would be greatly lessened.

As next Sunday will be the last of Mr. Pedley's talks, it is hoped that here will be a still further increase in the attendance. The subject will be one which, as Henry Drummond once said, when asked' what he was going to speak upon: "Oh, temptation, that is the only subject which interests students. The Association has been fortunate in securing such excellent soloists. Mr. Waterman '04, favoured us on Sunday and, at the next meeting, Mr. Geo. Davis will sing.

There will be a Social on Saturday evening as usual. The Social Committee have installed a ping-pong outfit, which has been largely used.

Y. W. C. A.

The weekly meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, Miss Fraser, 1902, lead the meeting, and, as the subject appointed for the day was missionary, she spoke of the Student Volunteer Convention, which is to be held in Toronto next month. The Convention is being presented very forcibly to the Donaldas in many ways, and it is hoped that there will be a large representation from the R. V. C.

The Stage.

Academy.

"San Toy" is drawing crowded houses every performance at the Academy, and it well deserves them. The opera is clean, pretty and tuneful. While Powers and Minnie Ashley are missing from the leading roles their parts are ably taken. All the principals are good, and the singing of the chorus, while not strong, is correct, and the dancing and drilling would be hard to improve upon. Next week Florodora comes, and from the number of tickets already sold the week's business bids fair to eclipse all comic opera records.

Francais.

"Burlesque and Vaudeville" is a pleasant change here from the usual melodrama, and is packing this large house every performance. It is bright and witty, brimfull of fun, with nothing to it.

Proctor's.

"What Happened to Jones" is being well put on by the Stock Company this week. The play is preceeded by a curtain raiser of merit named "Grif."

The vaudeville in part is good, but the act of the Morton's might be left out without detriment to the performance.

Royal.

Melodrama once more holds the boards here. "The Convict's Daughter" is the class of play which appeals to the patrons of this house and is doing a big business.

College Matters.

Trip to Shawinigan Falls.

The Fourth Year Civils and one or two others in Science, who were fortunate enough to be members of the Can. Soc. of C. E., were privileged Monday to be associated with the society on an excursion to Shawinigan Falls. The party, numbering about two hundred, left Place Viger by special train at eight a.m., arriving at Shawinigan about noon. Then they were entertained at lunch, after which two or three hours were spent in viewing the numerous manufacturing plants that are located here. After a very interesting tour of inspection, they again boarded the train and reached the city about 8 p.m. The students speak in the highest terms of the country and kindness of the officials in connection with the work, and of the pleasure and profit derived from their visit to this now famous source of power. The boys also feel very gratified to the Society for allowing their student members the privilege of other members on the occasion.

Glee Club Formed.

A mixed Glee Club of the students has been lately organized under the leadership of Miss Lichenstein of the R.V.C. The first practice took place on Saturday evening and was very encouraging. The chorus will consist of about fifteen female and as many male voices, and under Miss Lichenstein's management should be able to give a good account of themselves. It is their intention to sing at class day and on any other suitable occasion.

Science Dance.

The Science Dance comes off in the Science building to-morrow night. Tickets for students are $2.00, including a lady. For those outside the College, $3,00 They may be obtained from the following gentlemen up to 6 p.m. Friday : H. Burson, R. C. Wilson, W. G. McBride, E. L. Franklin, H. Biggar, J. A. Camron, E. J. Carlyle, P. A. Landry and H. W. Pillow.

Course of Lectures by Professor Cox.

On Saturday Prof. Cox began a course of lectures on "The Relation Between Optics and Electricity," in the Physics building. This is the preliminary lecture, when the time of future lectures will be decided upon. One hour a week will be devoted to this special course.

The Campus.

FOOTBALL.

"BURNSIDE" RULES.

The following is a summary of the most important points in the "Burnside" Football Rules, which were so much discussed in Football circles during the past year.

In the season past it has been considered by many that the present system of rules does not result in a game that is all that can be desired.

A general meeting of the McGill Football Club is shortly to be held to discuss the advisability of changing the present rules and to determine what stand McGill is to take in the matter at the forthcoming meeting of the C. I. R. Football Union.

There has been some agitation in favour of adopting the "Burnside" rules. Everyone interested in the game should make himself acquainted with their substance before the general meeting takes place and thus be able to take an intelligent stand in the matter.

The rules are those as adopted by the Toronto University Club during the past season in the Muloch Cup Series.

Rule 1 states the size of the field and describes the officials, etc.

It states that "the game shall be played by two teams of 12 men each."

Rules 2, 3 and 4 are definitions of kicks, etc.

Rule 5.—(*a*). A scrimmage takes place when the holder of the ball places it upon the ground and puts it in play by kicking it forward or snapping it back. The scrimmage does not end until the ball is again declared dead. The ball is always put in play from a scrimmage, except in cases where other specific provision is made by the rules.

NOTE—Snapping the ball means putting it back by means of hand or foot by one quick continuous motion from its position on the ground.

(*b*). If, after the snapper-back has taken his position he should voluntarily move the ball as if to snap it.

(*c*). When snapping the ball back, the player so doing must be on-side, the hand or foot used in snapping the ball excepted.

Rules 6, 7 and 8 are unimportant.

Rule 9—In a scrimmage no part of any player shall be ahead of the ball when it is put in play.

Rules 10, 11 and 12 deal with the time, etc.

Rule 14 deals with charging.

(*a*) If lawful charging takes place, and if the side having the free kick fails to kick the ball, then the opponents may line up five yards ahead of the line which restrained them before charging. In that case the side having the free kick must kick the ball from some point directly behind its mark, if the free kick resulted from a fair catch, and in other cases from behind the new restraining line.

Rule 15.—(*a*). The snapper-back is entitled to full and undisturbed possession of the ball. The opponents must neither interfere with him nor touch the ball until it is actually in play.

(*b*). In snapping the ball back, if the player so doing is off-side, the ball must be snapped again, and if this occurs once more on the same down the ball shall go to the opponents.

(*c*). The man who snaps back and the man opposite him in the scrimmage cannot afterwards touch the ball until it has touched some player, other than these two.

(*d*). If the man who puts the ball in play in a scrimmage kicks it forward, no player of his side can touch it until it has gone ten yards into the opponents' territory unless it be touched by an opponent ; any player doing so will be considered off-side.

(*e*). The man who first receives the ball when it is snapped back shall not carry the ball forward beyond the line of scrimmage unless he has regained it after it has been passed to and touched another player. If he does so the ball shall go to the opponents on the spot.

Rule 16 states that no interference with opponents is allowed before the ball is in play and no use of hands or arms by attacking side.

Rule 17.—When the ball is put in play by scrimmage, at least six players of the side having the ball must be on the line of the scrimmage.

Rule 19 deals with downs.

Rule 20.—If, in three consecutive downs (unless the ball crosses the goal line) a team has neither advanced the ball ten yards nor taken it back twenty yards, it shall go to the opponents on the spot of the third down.

NOTE—"Consecutive" means without going out of the possession of the side holding it, except that by having kicked the ball they have given their opponents fair and equal chance of gaining possession of it. No kick, however, provided it is not stopped by an opponent, is regarded as giving the opponents fair and equal chance of possession unless the ball goes beyond the line of scrimmage.

Rule 25 states that no metallic substances or anything liable to injure another player shall be worn. Also "there shall be no unnecessary roughness, throttling, hacking or striking with the closed fist. There shall be no tripping or tackling below the knees, or above the shoulder."

Rule 26 deals with penalties. For violation of the rules governing the scrimmage, the penalty is the loss of ten yards if the side not in possession of the ball is the offender, or, if the offending side had the ball, the immediate surrender of it to the opponents.

Ten yards is also given if any player is ahead of the ball in the scrimmage and for tripping or foul tackling.

In the case of interference of any kind with putting the ball in play or unnecessary delay of the game, the offended side shall be advanced ten yards.

For piling on a player after the ball is dead and for interfering with a catch, the offended side is to receive 15 yards.

In a free kick, if the opponents charge before the ball is put in play, they shall lose five yards for every offence, and the ball shall be put in play again from the original mark.

Whenever the Rules provide for a distance penalty, if the distance would carry the ball nearer the goal line than the five-yard line, then the ball shall be down on the five yard line. If, however, the foul is committed inside the ten-yard line, half the distance to the goal shall be given.

If a team on the defence commits fouls when so near its own goal that these fouls are punishable only by halving the distance to the line, the object being in the opinion of the referee to delay the game, the offending side shall be regarded as refusing to allow the game to proceed. The referee shall warn the offending side, and if the offence is repeated he shall declare the game forfeited to the opponents.

The Sophomores Defeat Juniors.

Friday, the 24th, the Sophomore Hockey team defeated the Juniors by goals to

The match was very fast throughout, and although spirit at times ran very high, no rough play was indulged in. The ice was in good shape, though some of the players said it felt rather hard.

The teams lined up as follows :

1903.

Fred. Brown,	Goal.	Lockerby.
George Savage,	Point	Molson, W.
McLaren,	Cover Point,	Molson, Percy.
Fortin,	Forwards	Gnaedinger.
Andrews,		McCallum, Dunny.
Townshend,		Wurtele.
Gale,		Bonin.

The first game was scored by Dunny McCallum, after a brilliant run up the ice, and the second by Gnaetinger on a pass from McCallum.

Townshend took the third on a pass from Fortin after a dashing bit of play.

The next two goals went to the Sophs, and then Fortin managed to add one more for the Juniors.

Bonin got the next on a very difficult side-shot, and after this the Sophs got two more.

The result of the match is by no means a criterion of the play, for the Juniors put up much the best game all through, and, had it not been for Lockerby (the renowned Archie of the Vics) in goal, the result would probably have been different.

Drinkwater made an efficient referee. Large crowds witnessed the combat from the snow banks.

Class Reports.

R.V.C.

1902.

A meeting of the Year was held Wednesday at 1, when the report of the Play Committee was presented and approved of; it was a very satisfactory report and the Committee deserve the greatest praise for their able management of affairs. A proposal was submitted and agreed to for the disposal of the stage property left on our hands. Miss Dixon was elected business manager of the Class hockey team.

We are glad to be able to announce in this issue some of the results of the four-line-rhyme competition on "Cribs," open to our Year only; we were exceedingly gratified by the fact that we heard from every member of the Class. Results: D. W. D-y, we are sorry to say, was disqualified by an entire misunderstanding of the subject; by "Cribs" we did not mean mangers, not even the one "where the dark roan pranced" though that any kind of a roan should "prance" in a manger is new to us; we have been given to understand that manger is a quite usual meaning for the word, but it is not its meaning in College *parlance*.

The "Inseparables" also misunderstood the terms of the competition; two lines from each part of the Mutual Admiration Society makes but four lines altogether, so, although their poem was among the best, this foul disqualified it.

J. M. McL-chl-n deserves commendation for her faith and realistic portrayal of life; she is evidently speaking from experience, but unfortunately she did not keep close enough to the rules; four lines were all one person was allowed; although thus out of the contest we give her lines; the phraseology of which is particularly forcible and vigorous:

"Attend all ye who list to hear
A noble subject praised
That saved a mind from agony
In modern days
When the "powers that be" united
To pluck us (all in vain),
We simply took our Kellys
And stuffed them in our brain."

We hope to continue the publication of the results next week.

1904.

The science of Logic has been defined by a member of the Logic class as "a wretched nuisance and an absolute waste of time." This seems to comply with all the rules for definition, therefore is a perfect example.

The temerity of a Professor who could calmly ask a class of Donaldas to give their idea of man is certainly amazing. The silence which followed was merciful.

Professor (dreamily)—"Miss D., will you translate? Oh, Miss D. is not here."

Miss D.—"Why, I am here."

Professor (decidedly)—No, Miss D., you are not. I have marked you absent, therefore you *must* be absent."

Moral, never contradict a Professor. It is absolutely useless.

1905.

Oh! Listen to the Banderilleros!!!

The First Year reporter, being only a mortal, no matter how much appearances may point to the contrary, is almost tempted to bewail her woes in the mournful strain so often indulged in by writers in these columns. Let the readers of the OUTLOOK be duly thankful that she refrains from so doing and turns her attention to rather more cheerful matters.

Those of our number who were present at the play given by the Omega Alpha Club wish to thank the members for a very delightful evening as well as for their kindness in espousing the right cause in the case of Freshmen *vs.* Sophomore.

Great interest is being taken in the coming debate between our Year and the Sophomores. The struggle will take place on Monday, Feb. 3, and will be a hot one. Miss Sharp and Miss Taber have been chosen to uphold the honour of the Year of 1905.

We much regret that our Vice-President, Miss White, has been compelled to discontinue her studies on account of poor health. Miss Idler has been appointed Vice-President in her place.

SCIENCE.

1902.

All are glad to welcome back our genial president W. G. McBride who has been confined to the house for two weeks with a severe attack of quinsy.

The day of the confidence man and bunco steerer has not passed. A pair of smooth specimens recently succeedde in *doing* a prominent miner. Fortunately the amount was not large. As their photos may be seen in any reliable rogues gallery the remainder of the Class should keep a sharp look out for them.

The blow almost killed B-g-r when those visions of loveliness mistook his bridge structure for a waching machine. And he had spent months of labour on it, two.

Com-n says next time he proposes as a professor of engineering he will have on a clean shirt.

Connundrum: Why did the goddess mistake B-g r's bridge structure for a washing machine? Because she saw so many washers on it, to be sure.

"How beatiful!" exclaimed the Class genius "that outside, the wintry winds may be cold and drear, yet within doors on all hands are evidences of the eternal springs, while the electroscopes are spreading forth their golden leaves and the lighting plant sends out its numerous branches laden with currents.

"Grant that we may never more see sines of sorrows."

1903.

We would suggest that every true lover of football read up the proposed "Burnside Rules," which are published in another column of this issue of the OUTLOOK, and be prepared to express an intelligent opinion on them when they come up for consideration.

Although sorry that the score was against us in the Junior Sophomore match of the Science series we want to congratulate the team on the good game which they put up on our behalf. The team in this match were as follows:

Goal—Brown.
Point—Cameron.
Cover—Lucas.

Forwarders—Gale (Capt.), McKergow, McLaren, Savage.

Lost—The foxy looking linte fellow who is known as P. A. Landry or in the vulgar tongue more familiarly, as "Pete." You will know when you recognize him, by the large "Measles, Beware," placard which belongs to him. The public, however, need not be alarmed at his loss, for he will no doubt wander back in time.

We sincerely hope that the Science Conversat. will not have any of the bad effecta which have followed that of our friends in the Arts Faculty, as indicated in the last issue of this paper. That beautifully adjectived article, portraying the valuable and vivacious versatility, as its author would no doubt express it, of the coy, cute, captivating, clever creatures who hail from the R.V.C. This is a sad case and we hope that it is not contagious. We would recommend the "Herald Sieve," with a few "Gazette" weather reports as an antidote, or if an immediate cure is required join the Hornerites.

1904.

We are moving rapidiy towards those monsters, exams., which lie in our path ready to "pull" down the unwary when we attempt to "do" them. Some of these animals—Calculus, is a good example, seems to have myriads of almost invisible paws which are scarcely realized till they descend; they have nasty claws, too, which dig into a fellow and tear him all to pieces.

The hockey matches are no doubt described elsewhere, suffice it to say that our first one was played last week and resulted in a victory for 1904. Some of our men have been winning laurels *as well as many other accessories of good hockey such as broken noses, being ruled off, etc.*, in the Senior league matches.

The latest "ga p" found in No. 2.

We know the logs were first invent—
Ed by a Nap (*e*)—
Ierian cus (*p*) not quite content—
Ed with the knowledge he possessed.
So like an as (*s*)
Ymptote he could not limitate
His base desire
And 2.71828
Was what evolved ; but what's the diff—
Erential of this base so stiff?
Why, d— the base !

G. F. P.

ARTS.

1904.

"Three weeks and no report", says Arts '04.

Arts '04 will not be satisfied.

Arts '04 clamours.

Arts '04 elected a reporter to report for Arts '04, but he is faithless. He reporteth not.

He satisfieth not the clamourous ones, clamouring for a report.

For, of a surety, he wotteth not after what manner he may report.

Shall be most properly relate how that his noble Year was ably represented on the Freshman Hop by the agile "Mr. Two-Step"—adding with the laudable object of filling the column "that the favourable impression created by 'Mr. Two-Step' in the breasts of certain fair ones will not easily be effaced;"

Or, again, shall he pursue a tone of delightful banter, and, as it were, playfully chuck "Mr. Grubsome" under the chin on certain heaps of edibles, claimed to have disappeared from the vicinity of that honest gentleman on a certain festive occasion".

Or, again, shall he abandon all affectation and write one of these newsy, chatty letters which we all love so much, proceeding to inform his readers that the esteemed Mr. K. is at present suffering from an attack of measles, that Mr. Ar-c-ld has returned to regular work after a complicated series of short illnesses, or that Mr. W-kw-e- has lately undergone a tonsorial operation.

With these few but heartfelt words, your reporter is content to await your decision.

1905.

At the urgent request of Mr. C. G. Greenshields I have undertaken to write a biography of his life. As Mr. Greenshields' name is well known to the world and his life has been so widely studied by physiognomists as a model one for human beings to imitate, that what I have to say will not be new to many of the present generation, but may be useful to illustrate the point of perfection to which mortal man may rise to our future generations.

Mr. Greenshields from his infancy up has shown unmistakeable interest in Theological matters. At the age of six months he had written several religious treatises and fallen out of his cradle many times. But it was at school that Mr. Greenshields showed his leaning towards such matters, first, by his attention to books chiefly of a religious nature such as "Gulliver's Ghost Stories" and many others; secondly, by suspending himself from a nail in the wall of the schoolroom, in an endeavour to reach a wasp's nest that was built in the cornice that encircled the room. At an extremely early age Mr. C. G. Greenshields received his A.A. It is said that the mention of his name among the lucky ones he was heard to mutter the 119 Psalm under his breath. The responsibility and importance incurred by his title proving too great a strain for his constitution, he started to smoke "Cubebs" and entered college, following in the footsteps of his equally famous brother. While at college he distinguished himself in a French oration on politics from a liberal point of view. So eloquent, so full of pathos and mistakes, in such an elevated tone and in such bad French was this oration that the fame of it went throughout the length and breadth of the land. It has been meanly hinted at by many that it was chiefly on account of this oration that he desired this biography to be written. Continuing his studies he entered Comparative Medicine with a view to the cloister. It was while taking this course that he wrote an essay entitled "How to Make a French Oration," a book which is now found in all Hindoo homes. Having completed his studies he received a call to a celebrated Hornerite church in Terra del Fingo where he met his death having eaten too much spiritual mince pie. For, let me state here, that it was the custom of all his flock to indulge in this dangerous commodity once a year. This unhappy ending of the brilliant career of Mr. Greenshields should be a warning to all future Theologians to be careful in the selection of their future surroundings. Here ends our biography for this planet and may he have a more eloquent and no less truthful biography in the next, whichever one it happens to be.

Out hockey captain ought to feel encouraged at the way the men have been turning out on practice days, and he has good reason to hope that the team will prove more than a match for all against whom it may compete.

Mr. Wales is proving himself a star at the game and we may expect to see his name appear

among those of the Victorias at some future date.

MEDICINE.

1904.

Some time ago Mr. Mackid was unfortuately compelled to resign his office as captain of the Class Hockey team. The position has since been filled by the election of Mr. C. Miller at a recent meeting.

The class is fortunate in having Mr. Miller's well-known energy directed in its behalf, and we are sure that he will do credit to his office.

Speaking of Hockey, that was a great game when McGill '04 played the Junior class. The score was 7—3 in our favour, but what less could be expected when Dunnie MacCallum and Rollie Bonin were playing for us?

We have always felt that our course in Physiology was pretty good, but now that the Freshmen have discovered the secret there is no keeping them out.

Puzzle—1. Give the dissection necessary to expose the slender posterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle crossing the internal mammary artery from without inwards.

2. Calculate the amount of CO_2 evolved in the form of bad language when one arrives at 9.01 a. m. to find the door of the Anatomy lecture room locked.

Those sending in correct solutions may pass the Quebec Board without further examination

Medicals Dined.

Dean Roddick entertained about thirty of the Fourth Year Medical Students at dinner at his home on Union ave. on Saturday evening. The boys speak in the highest tones of the hospitality and kindness of Dr. and Miss Roddick.

New Appointment.

The Board of Governors has appointed Dr. Craik, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a governor and a trustee of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

The Poet's Realm.

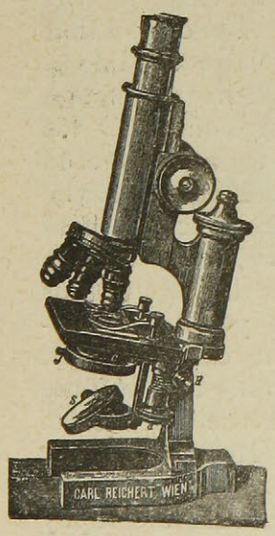
I.

The poet is king of his own little realm,
All peopled with visions and dreams,
And in it he revels and wanders at will
Till real the Unreal seems.

II.

He enters this realm with a reverence and awe,
And into some sanctified fane,
And leaves it renewed with fresh courage and strength
To live in the Actual again.

MARTHA MARTIN.



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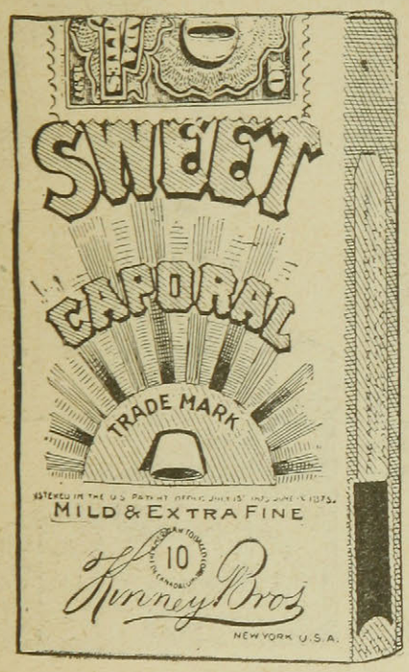

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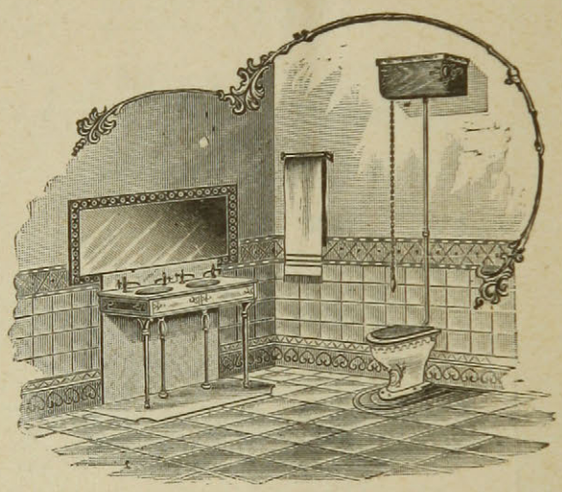

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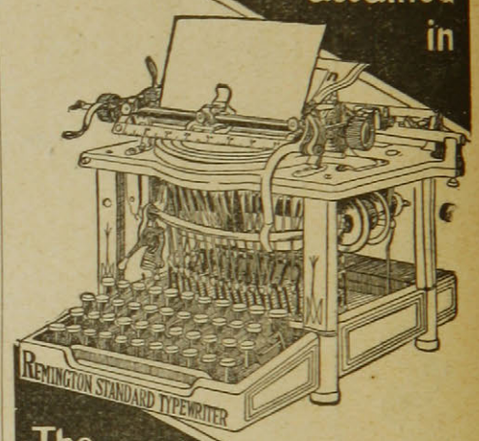

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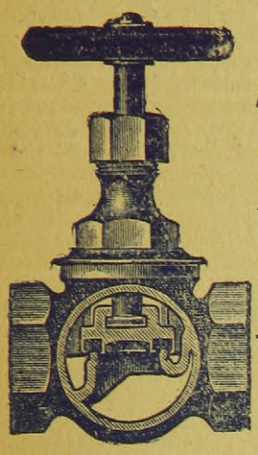

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